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AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

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(EXCEPT SUNDAY.)
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At Ten Cents a Week, or
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A. GIBSON, Professor of Modern Languages.
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Jan 9—dtf

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The course of instruction is designed to prepare the student either for entering the study of the liberal professions, or for entering the higher classes in our colleges. In every branch of tuition no pains are spared to render the course as sound and complete as possible. The usual branches of the modern course are taught, consisting of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Bookkeeping, the Latin, Greek, and Modern Languages, History, Rhetoric, Declamation, Composition, both English and Latin, Grecian and Roman Antiquities, Logic, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and the History of the United States.

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CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.
Under the care of Rev. Alfred Holmead, Rector,
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THE DUTIES of this institution will be resumed on the 15th of August, in the great hall of Mr. O'Connell's building.
In English, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, and French, the course will be full and thorough. Pupils fitted for the counting-room or college.
The experience of fifteen years, in the management of boys, induces the confident belief that the satisfaction expressed by their numerous former patrons, both in Maryland and Virginia, will be shared by those who may be pleased to entrust the education of their sons to their care.
For terms and further information apply to the Rector, the Rev. Alfred Holmead, at his residence on 9th, between K and F streets. (Jy 20—dtf)

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Attorney and Counselor at Law,
practices in the Courts of the District, and prosecutes claims of every description before the several Executive Departments and before Congress.
Office and residence 21st Street, two doors north of H. (ap 11—dtf)

Old Wines, Liquors, Segars, Fresh Foreign Fruits, Comestibles, etc.,
FOR SALE BY
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Pennsylvania avenue, 3 doors east of Fifteenth street.
May 17—Jy

C. H. VAN PATTEN, M. D.,
Surgeon Dentist,
Office near Brown's field, Pennsylvania avenue,
Charges New York and Philadelphia prices, and guarantees his work to be equal to any done in those cities.

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Residing South 2nd Street, between 7th and 8th streets, (Island) is prepared to execute to order all descriptions of work in his line.
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ap 16—dtf

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WM. INGRAM, Cabinet-maker, Carpenter, and Printer.
Furniture-maker, can be found by inquiring at NORRIS & BOYD'S Venetian Blind Manufacturing, Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, south side.
Jy 31—dtf

DR. J. M. AUSTIN,
(Late of Warren, Va.)
OFFICE and Residence—Y street, north side, one door above 10th. (Mar 27—dtf)

To the Friends of Temperance!
AMERICAN Temperance Spelling Book.
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Temperance Anecdotes—Illustrated.
Washington, and recent Temperance Song Books.
Temperance Tracts, from the New York office.
For sale by
J. A. GRAY,
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ST. VINCENT'S MANUAL, in magnificently
cent bindings, varying in price from 50 cents to \$1.10. Also a dozen other varieties of approved Catholic Prayer Books. For sale by
J. A. GRAY,
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Magnificent Family Bibles!
20 COPIES Family Bible just received—elegantly bound and beautifully illustrated.
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SPANISH OLIVES, in jars—Just received
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JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO.,
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dec 9—10w

SMALL ROMANY—Just received from
S. C. For sale by
JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO.,
No. 5, opp. Centre Market.
dec 9—12w

MARASCHINO and Carracosa Cordial,
white and red; also Creme D'Annis, Vanilla, Orange, and Parfait Amour. These cordials are all imported, and of the best quality. For sale by
JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO.,
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CENTRAL HOTEL.

Warren street, east end of the Railroad Depot, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
On the left hand as you enter the Car House going west; on the right hand, east, only ten feet from the Depot.
Age No danger of being left, as the cars remain here thirty minutes for passengers to dine. Efficient and trustworthy waiters always on hand to attend to each train to attend to baggage entrusted to their care.

MEALS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Good accommodations for passengers remaining over, at one dollar per day.
N. B.—The proprietors' efforts will always be to please their guests. Having eight years' experience both East and West, they feel confident that all will be satisfied, and solicit the patronage of the public.

DR. MARSHOFF'S CELEBRATED GERMAN MEDICATED SOAP is particularly adapted to the cure of all CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS, for removing all skin diseases, including WHITE, SMOOTH, and SOFT-removing SALLOWNNESS, PIMPLES, TAN, FRECKLES, SUNBURNS, and REDNESS OF THE SKIN. For sale by
J. A. GRAY,
Bookkeeper, 7th st.

NONPAREIL Capers, Capotons, French Olives, just received and for sale by
JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO.,
No. 5, opp. Centre Market.
dec 22—12w

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

We would call the attention of the public generally, and especially of all persons immediately interested in Railroads, to the Circular to the Presidents of Railroad Companies from the committee of the meeting held in this city on the 3d inst. We understand that the meeting was adjourned until the first Tuesday in March, at the next convention to be held at New Orleans on the first Monday in January may act upon the proposed modification of the laws regulating mail contracts. It is hoped that the adjourned meeting will be fully attended, and that Railroad Companies who cannot conveniently send delegates will authorize their members of Congress or some one else to represent them.

[Circular.]
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 10, 1851.
Sir: By the enclosed proceedings of a meeting held in this city on the 3d instant, it was made the duty of the undersigned as a committee to correspond with the several railroad companies in the United States, and to report to an adjourned meeting, to be held in this city on the first Tuesday in March next, to consider a proposition to petition Congress for a change in the law regulating mail contracts, so as to enable the Post Office Department to deliver to railroad companies United States five per cent. coupon bonds, upon permanent contracts for carrying the mail, to amount to the interest upon which, at five per cent., would be equal to the payments to be made under existing laws; and they therefore respectfully call the attention of your company to the subject, and invite your co-operation. They greatly prefer that you should send delegates to the adjourned meeting; for the opinions expressed by a convention of practical men, representing such well known enterprises, and intelligence, will command, as they will deserve the confidence and respect of Congress, and thus promote the adoption of such details as may be agreed upon in convention; but if it should not be convenient to send delegates, we would ask your company to submit, through us, your wishes and opinions upon the main proposition, and upon the details connected therewith.

It is well known that many persons are opposed to internal improvements by the general government—some denying the power of Congress to make appropriations for that object; others fearing that the exercise of such power would lead to combinations resulting in partial and unjust legislation. It will be seen that the proposition under consideration is free from these objections. It asks no appropriation of money in aid of the construction of railroads. The contracts will be restricted to the service which the several railroad companies are in condition to execute when the payments are made.

It is true that the proposed modification of the laws regulating mail contracts will give similar payments *pro rata*, as new roads are made and as old ones are extended, and will so far increase the credit and resources of railroad companies. The same effect, although to a less extent, results from existing laws, and surely it cannot be urged as a valid objection to the proposed change that it will aid in the extension of the railroad system. We claim as a merit, that the proposed modification will aid in extending the system by giving greater value to railroad investments.

Under existing laws contracts are made for four years, and the payments are continued, if not increased at intervals. Under the proposed modification the contracts will be made giving the United States the perpetual use of railroads; and the rate of compensation is so reduced that, at the end of thirty-three years, the payments will cease, and the department will forever thereafter have the use of such railroad free of all charge.

It is objected that old routes may be superseded by new ones, and the present service so diminished as to render it inexpedient to make permanent contracts at the rates proposed. It has also been objected that railroads now in use may be discontinued, and that such railroad companies cannot protect the department from loss. We answer these objections by assuming that the contracts will be made by a board appointed for that purpose, and that no contracts will be given unless that board be fully satisfied that mail service adequate to the payments will be supplied to the United States.

We desire to obtain the views of your company upon these and all other matters of detail, and respectfully ask of you to furnish us such statistics as will enable us to submit to the convention and to Congress a statement showing the comparative increase or diminution, as the case may be, of the mail service performed by your company—the past, and probable future increase of the weight of mails carried over the route of your road. In this connection we wish to learn what, in your opinion, will be the probable increased weight of the mails, if newspapers and periodicals are sent free of postage.

We wish you also to state what is the present current price of your shares, what rate of dividend could you pay now, and what dividend could you pay under a contract such as we propose.

The committee venture to invite the co-operation of the railroad convention to be held in New Orleans on the first Monday of January, and urge that the newspapers in the South and West will urge upon all those who are interested in railroads or in the extension of the system a favorable consideration of the measure proposed, and the necessity of prompt and efficient co-operation. In behalf of the committee,

DUFF GREEN, Chairman.

Proceedings of a Meeting held in Washington City on the 3d December, 1851.

At a meeting of gentlemen, assembled, at the request of Gen. Duff Green, to consider a project for modifying the existing laws regulating the letting of mails to railroad corporations.

Gen. Morton, of Florida, was chosen president, and Albert Smith, of Maine, secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. Green in explanation of his proposition; after which, a desultory conversation was held by all the gentlemen present, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, with authority to correspond with the several railroad companies in the United States upon the subject of an application to Congress for a change in the mode of compensation for transporting the mails on railroads, and to digest a plan, to be submitted to a meeting to be hereafter convened by the said committee.

Gen. Puff Green, Mr. Hunt, of Florida, Albert Smith, of Maine, Robert H. Gallaher, and Col. Fontaine, of Virginia, were chosen said committee.

Resolved, That the meeting be adjourned.

ALBERT SMITH, Secretary.

Office of Correspondence, WASHINGTON CITY.

All persons having business in the city of Washington are informed that the undersigned has established here an OFFICE OF CORRESPONDENCE, for the purpose of giving any information desired by any person in any part of the world. No business, whether public or private, if of an honorable character, will be excluded from the correspondence of this office. Persons wishing to know how to proceed in any business they may have before Congress, in the public offices, &c., will be discreetly advised; and where professional or other aid is necessary, the best will be procured or recommended.

The undersigned will regard all matters communicated to him, in connection with this office, as strictly confidential, and will, by himself and through such agents as it may be necessary to employ, use every possible precaution to preserve them inviolate.

Every letter of inquiry must contain a fee of five dollars, which will generally be the only remuneration required; but should it not compensate for the service to be rendered, the proper amount will be stated in a satisfactory letter in reply.

Address, (postage prepaid),
THOMAS C. CONNOLLY,
Office of Correspondence, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 16, 1852.
Mr. THOMAS C. CONNOLLY is known to us as a worthy citizen, as a gentleman of intelligence, and as a clear, accurate, and ready writer; and we regard him as eminently qualified for the able, prompt, and faithful performance of the useful duties connected with his new and original design of an OFFICE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

RICHARD WALLACE,
(U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia.)
WALTER LENOX,
(Mayor of Washington City.)
JO. GALE,
(Senior editor of the "National Intelligencer.")
R. W. LATHAM,
(Banker.)

Jan 17—
[Intel. Repub. and Union—Th. Th. & Sat. 6m.]

THOMPSON'S SKY-LIGHT TUCKERMAN GALLERY.

LANE & TUCKERMAN'S BUILDING,
Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Washington and vicinity, that he has opened the above rooms for the purpose of taking the likenesses of all who wish to favor him by calling. He has spared no expense in making it his.

From his long experience as proprietor of several galleries in New York City, he is confident that his work cannot be excelled by any one. He will give his personal attention to each picture, and will suffer no one to go away dissatisfied. His apparatus is entirely new, and possesses all the latest improvements, enabling him to take the most artistically arranged SKY-LIGHTS in the country.

He is willing to guarantee satisfaction or no sale. A large assortment of fancy cases constantly on hand and for sale at reasonable rates.

Post-mortem cases promptly attended to.
Jan 21—1y E. C. THOMPSON.

WILLIAM WALL,
Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Ready-made Clothing, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., and at No. 38 1/2 of N. Street, N. Y. City.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and strangers to the District to his large and elegant assortment of fine and superior Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of every desirable style and quality, which he will be pleased to make to order at the shortest notice, and in superior style of workmanship.
Jan 21—dtf

LAW NOTICE.

Richard M. Young & J. McNeale Latham,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Will practise in the Supreme Court of the United States and the several Courts of the District of Columbia.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Washington,
December 31, 1851.

PROPOSALS, in writing, will be received at this office up to the 1st day of February next, inclusive, for making Pump, Hydraulic, and other machinery, and for fitting up the City of Washington, with necessary materials and workmanship, in digging, laying, fixing, and completing, in the best manner, and for keeping the same in perfect repair for constant use, for the term of two years, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1852, according to the following specifications:

FOR WALLS.
Digging and walling wells, including materials and removing the dirt, per foot, lineal.
Cleaning out wells, each.
Sinking old wells deep, per foot.
Taking out old walls, and putting in same, per foot.
Cases of eight feet length, per foot.
Cases of more than eight feet length, per foot.
Covering new wells, including materials.
Paving new wells, including brick and pump stone.
Opening old wells, and covering same with old materials, each.
Opening old wells, and covering same with new timber.

FOR PUMPS.
Keeping the pumps in repair, viz: stopping all leaks, &c., when it can be done without taking out the pump, each.
Taking out and putting in old pumps, each.
Making new pumps in old pumps, each.
New boxes and pumps in old pumps, each.
New pumps, per set.
Boxes and pumps for new pumps, each.
Copper chambers for pumps.

FOR HYDRANTS.
Keeping the hydrants in repair, viz: stopping all leaks, &c., all new valves and stops, repairing the old ones, and repairing the old ones belonging to them, when it can be done without taking the hydrant out, each.
Taking out hydrants and putting in same, each.
New hydrants, per foot.
Spouts for hydrants, each.
Spout stones for hydrants, each.
Painting pumps and hydrants, each.

IRON WORK.
Handles, axles, plates, and axle chairs, per lb.
Spout and lower box-iron for pumps, each.
New joints to old spears.
New spout and valve iron for hydrants.

WALTER LENOX, Mayor.

THE Mayor reserves the privilege of dividing the city into two districts, and of giving the lowest competent bidder the choice of districts, and to the next lowest the other.

REMOVAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
THIS Subscriber, intending to remove from his present place of business to a more commodious store, offers for sale upwards of \$2,000 worth of goods, at greatly reduced prices, until the 15th of February.

Persons in want of goods in my line will find it to their advantage to call on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Dealer in Fruits, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Comestibles, &c. Pa. Avenue, three doors east of 15th street.
Jan 14—tr [Wash. News.]

IMPORTANT TO THE DEAD.

DOCTOR HARTLEY, AURIST, from the Ear Infirmary, of Arch Street, Philadelphia, begs to announce his return to this city for a few days. The number and importance of the cases under his care, on his recent visit, and the gratifying amount of success attending his treatment, have induced him to expedite his return. His stay here will depend much upon circumstances; and it will be advisable for those who wish to consult him to make accurately call. Residence over Myers's Dry-goods store, between 9th and 10th streets, Pennsylvania Avenue. Consultation and examination free, &c.
Jan 14—tr

OFFICE OF CORRESPONDENCE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A letter on any business, addressed to this office, and enclosing a fee of five dollars, will procure a satisfactory reply. REFERENCES.—R. Wallace, U. S. Marshal; W. Lenox, Mayor; Jo. Gales, of the "Intelligencer"; R. W. Latham, Banker. Address, C. CONNOLLY, Office of Correspondence, Washington, D. C.

EDITORIALS who place the above notice, with this note, among the business cards in their columns, may at all times command the services of this office.
T. C. C.
Jan 22—

Warranted Buy Water!

WARRANTED to me to be the best article in the New York market. Price low.
A. GRAY, Bookkeeper, Seventh street.

FANCY PAPER HEADQUARTERS.

GOLD PAPER, plain and embossed; Silver, Copper, White Metal, Chinese, Steel Blue, Carmine, and Ultramarine; embossed, glazed, figured and most German Fancy; American Tissue, Oil, Tracing, Perforated, and Drawing Paper. For sale by
J. A. GRAY, Bookkeeper, Seventh street.

PHALON'S CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR, to prevent Baldness, and to restore the hair that has fallen out or become thin, and to cure ECTHYMA, SCURF, or DANDRUFF—price 50 cents.

For sale by
J. A. GRAY, Bookkeeper, Seventh street.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

MOUNT VESUVIUS AND ITS ERUPTIONS.

Boston, January 1, 1852.

To the Editor of the Evening Transcript:

Having visited M. Sattler's Cosmorama, and been greatly pleased with the truth of his delineations and the finish of his drawings, I was induced to refer to my journal of 1834, describing my ascent upon Mount Vesuvius, during the eruption, which he has presented in the series now open. Understanding that it might do him some good service, if I should testify to his accuracy and taste in this particular, I send you the journal, as written the day after my visit, assuring you that it was written in traveler's haste, and has but this to recommend it, namely, that it is true.

Faithfully yours, CHARLES BROOKS.

NAPLES, February 14, 1834.

Yesterday, in company with three ladies and one gentleman—all Jews—I ascended Mount Vesuvius. At 12 o'clock I left Naples with these intelligent and interesting companions, driving over Herculaneum and stopping at Resina, at the house of "Salvatore Madonna," the celebrated Cicerone of the mountain. No sooner had we entered his house than lo! a rush of mules and donkeys filled his yard, each owner clamorously entreating us to select his as the best. So closely had they crowded round the door, that nothing but their heads and saddles could be seen. Never did a flock of sheep in Brighton stalls stand closer. We told our Cicerone to provide every accommodation, and free us from these importunities. Every bargain in this region seems to be a quarrel.

Girt and road-ready, and the five best animals having been selected, we were all en route with commendable despatch, each owner going with his animal to apply the cruel stimulus of blows, according to the bribes of the rider. Marching in single file, we made quite a show; for we were thirty-six persons in all—twelve servants and porters—and twenty-four men for the ladies. A soldier, with a loaded rifle, was all the guard we needed. Accompanied and sometimes surrounded by this ragged retinue, murdering the English language and also the Italian, we immediately left the street, opposite Fontana di Resina, and struck into the path which ends at the crater. The road for a mile was wide, though filled with broken lava, much resembling the refuse deposits which blacksmiths throw out for their forges. The dust, the fields, the walls, everything was lava. The ascent for two miles was about as steep as Park street, in Boston.

On each side of this road were vineyards, extending for miles, and showing remarkable luxuriance. Here is produced that far-famed wine, "Lachryme Christi," (Tears of Christ). I asked a vine dresser, who was among vines which he had planted upon the lava of a recent eruption, how he dared to live and plant in such a place. He answered, "I've never been killed yet; and if my farm is not covered with liquid lava often than once in seven years, I can do better here than others down the mountain."

Having seven miles to ride on mules and donkeys, that never trot, we hurried their walk, and began to come to some ascents so precipitous that I found it labor to keep upon my saddle. The sure-footedness of the ass is proverbial, and it surprised us continually; for he carried us safely over crags and by the edge of precipices, at the sight of which my blood rushed in fivers through my veins. All that he asks of you is to sit quietly and let him alone. I threw the reins down, and wished well to my wayward Longears. At the end of two miles, the vineyards ceased and the track narrowed. We came soon to deep ravines, with walls of lava from fifty to one hundred feet high, pushing out in every irregularity of strata and queerness of angle. Now we paced the edge of a mountain steep, and now, in ten minutes afterwards, sallied forth upon the top of a narrow bank, in view of half the surrounding country. Our path was so winding that we seldom saw the whole of our party. We liked Salvatore much, for he watched us as closely as the sheriff does the criminals he is leading to prison. Half way up the mountain, sat on lava, amid thousands of its dark and frowning aspects, stands the lava Hermitage, a small two-storied house, whose whitewashed exterior made it look from a distance like a lump of chalk on a heap of coal. Here we must rest for half an hour. We went to the second story, and there found a large room and the book in which each traveller writes his name and something more. A kind-hearted monk served us with bread, butter, grapes, and genuine "Lachryme Christi." I was curious to see how my Jewish friends would manage to take, from the hands of a Christian professor, wine bearing such a name. They despatched a bottle very quickly, and asked no questions for conscience sake.

After leaving the Hermitage, the way became more steep and rugged. We soon came to the hills made by the lava of 1832. The lava laid in ridges, and something like wind-rolls, as if it had been rolled up by the sea rolls its waves, each wave coming a little short of the last, and there stopped and petrified. Acres of these appearances presented themselves; then succeeded small tumuli, evidently hove up by the throes of the ebbing and flowing ocean within. Over aside, and around these angular and bristly heaps, our indistinct path laid. In some places the lava seems to have been cooled at the moment when the force below had lifted it to its highest point. This lava is as hard as the cast-off clinkers of a blacksmith's furnace. The lava mixed with pebbles is softer, the honeycomb is softer still, and that in the form of ashes is lightest of all. I have specimens of each. When a mile from the Hermitage, the air became cold, and soon it began to snow. Strange contrast, this, to the temperature of Naples, where we found a topcoat needless. I now had on a thick surtout, and yet was cold. The outline of the mountain now presented itself favorably, though not so favorably as from Virgil's tomb, where the unbroken sides of the huge cone are one of the world's wonders. We could see the width of the crater of A. D. 79, when the whole top of the mountain was taken off, and when Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabia, were destroyed.

Our mules trotted safely, and we threaded the narrow and broken path, occasionally stopping to take a survey of the city and its beautiful bay, which now seemed to lie at our feet. At 3 o'clock we arrived at the place (five miles from our carriage) where our donkeys and mules were to be left, and we gentlemen were to climb, and the ladies were to be taken by "chaises-a-porteurs." A chair is fastened to two poles, and then four men lift a lady thus

comfortably seated, and carry her up the mountain, two men before her and two behind; at each fifty rods, the four men give place to four fresh ones. Our three ladies, perched upon the shoulders of their porters, made laughable contrast with us gentlemen, whose mode of ascent was very different. My guide put his donkey's bridle over his head and breast, and then gave the reins to me, and with these in my left hand, and a long white-oak Vesuvian cane in my right, I began to ascend. The steepness seemed to increase. Deep snow, covered with black ashes, made a cold and dirty mixture to walk in, besides affording only a doubtful foothold to the sinking climber. For once, I thanked Heaven that I was not fat. "How hard to climb the steep ascent!" I truly thought that my knees would separate at their joints. For nearly two miles we had this labor, when all exhaustion seemed to vanish at the sudden opening of the next cone, where the crater was just belching forth volumes of smoke, fire, and stones.

We soon reached a resting place, the edge of the crater of A. D. 79, over whose surface of a mile in width were seen issues of brimstone smoke, through innumerable small crevices. But our eyes were fastened upon the eruptions from the main crater. This crater is a mile in diameter. We approached the cone, which it has made for itself, and were about 80 rods distant from the upper edge of the mouth, and here the fiery missiles thrown into the air came rolling down the cone till they reached our very feet. The eruptions were on this wise. A deep growling thunder rolls within the body of the mountain; immediately after this there issues from the crater a globe of white, ash-colored smoke, as from the mouths of ten thousand cannons mingled into one. This cloud of smoke has not risen more than fifty or a hundred feet, when lo! shoots up a blast of stones red hot from the boiling cauldron, most of them weighing less than fifty pounds, yet many weighing from one and two to even five hundred pounds. Their projectile force is such as to send them six hundred feet into the air, yet seldom in the same direction. Their velocity is so great that they could be distinctly seen cleaving the smoke in their upward way, like arrows through a mist. Having mounted far into the clear sky, they fell. Yes, they fell with a speed which such high bodies gain; some, back into the burning ocean whence they came, but many upon the sides of the cone, far from its apex, and there striking the black, hard lava and beds of blackened ashes, rolled to the bottom where we stood, retaining their full redness to their journey's end. I stood trembling in mute wonder before the awful sublimity. When the shower fell on our part of the cone, its sides for a mile each way appeared alive with liquid fire. Every five or six minutes was repeated this shower of fire-balls. Night came on; and what added a terrific grandeur to the scene was the premature darkness caused by the overhanging clouds of smoke. At times these clouds are so dense as to shut out the sun, and make a Vesuvian night even in the full blaze of day. I felt that horror-stricken, chilly glow which we sometimes experience just before a dreadful thunder storm.

At the intervals between the spasmodic heavings of the mountain, an awful and religious stillness reigns everywhere. A harsh word would seem a profanation in the presence of such a power. A solemn awe penetrated my inmost soul, as the place trembled by the all-creative energy of God. We were silent, and seemed, like Moses, smitten down by the overpowering sublimity of the scene. To what utter nothingness does man feel himself reduced, when he is shaken by that Power which he knows can rend the earth asunder. We now realized that we were in the dwelling-place of power, and that here Nature spoke to our hearts with a divine emphasis. To the last hour of my recorded time, will these sounds vibrate on my ear.

But I am not going